(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2434.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1793.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menonist or Dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that "I will hereafter become a subject to the state of "Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true alle"giance to the said state, and that I do not hold my"self bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to "any king or prince, or any other state or govern"ment," (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are here empowered to administer and take) shall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property and estate required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court; and any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such shall be allowed in every court of this state.

And, to encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state, *Be it enacted,* That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner coming into this state and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, to encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state, *Be it enacted,* That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, passé dans le Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par cette constitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, si on les feroit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent;

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répetera et signera, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaqre, Menoniſt ou Dunker) *savoir*—"Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai do"rénavant fidel sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissence "d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou "gouvernement,"—(lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdit, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont reunis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit état; pourvu que personne de ceux qui en seront devenu sujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'assemblée générale, ou délégue du congrés, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence dans cet état, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la constitution et la form du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signés le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dit déclaration respectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les memoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réspectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enrégistrée dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liste de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregistré dans les mémoires, que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il soit ordonné,* Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et figneront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdit, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de metiers, ou artisans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il soit ordonné,* Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun impôt sur eux ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et fignent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

STAAT MARYLAND.

NATURALISIRUNG-GESEZ, Gegeben in der November Sizung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist den Reichthum und die Stærcke dieses Staates zu befœrdern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesezze buergerlicher und gottesdienstlicher Freyheit verschafft ist, die Milde unseres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unseres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unseres Handels veranlasset werden mœgen in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebohrnen Buerger dieses Staates geniessen, theilhaftig gemacht werden wuerden:

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesezgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesez gemacht, Dass jede Person, die hinfuero in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklaerung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibet, und den folgend in Eid, oder Betheurung wenn es ein Quaker, Mennonist oder Dunker waere, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibet:—"Ich, A. B. schwœre, oder betheure, "dass ich hinfuero ein Burger des Staats Maryland "werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und "wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dass ich mich "nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Koenige oder "Fuersten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder "Regierung irgend eine Unterwuerfigkeit oder Gehor"sam zu leisten"—(welch besagten Eid oder Betheurung, und vorbemeldete Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gericht hierbey bevollmæchtiget sind sich leisten zu lassen, und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebohrner Burger dieses Staats zu seyn geachtet, dafuer gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von dem an allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieses Staats berechtiget seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dass niemand der ein eingebohrner Buerger dieses Staats in Kraft dieses Gesezes werden wird, zu irgend einem oeffentlichen Amt bestellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Raths, oder der Allgemeinen Versamlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreis erwehlet seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwaehlung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnet, und besize das Eigenthum und Vermœgen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierungsform erheischet wird, irgend eines besagten respectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es sey zum Gesez gemacht, Dass der Schreiber des Raths, vor jeder sizung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verzeichnis der Namen derjenigen Personen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath besagten Eid oder Betheurung respective leisten und unterschreiben, und besagte Erklaerung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gemacht, einliefern solle, damit er es in besagtem Gerichts Protokoll einschreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der besagten Eid oder Betheurung vor sich leisten lasse, soll bey dem nechsten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichnis der Namen der Personen, welche vor ihm besagten Eid oder Betheurung respective geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklaerung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll besagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es sey zum Gesez gemacht, Dass ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Raths, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafschafts-Gerichts: Dass irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Betheurung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklaerung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dass es aus dem protokollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Betheurung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklaerung gethan und unterschrieben—fuer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dass solche Person Bueger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafuer in jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staats anerkannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich darin niederzulassen, *Sey es zum Gesez gemacht,* dass, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesen Staat kommt, und vorbemeldete Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterschreibet, ihm oder seinem Eigenthume, *keine Abgabe* auferleget werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge, Gewerbtreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, *Sey es zum Gesez gemacht,* dass *keine Abgabe* irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbtreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant ist, in diesen Staat kommt, und vorbesagte Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterschreibet, oder seinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate auferleget werden solle.

TURIN, *June* 15.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that on the 12th instant, a body of about 10,000 French troops attempted to dislodge the advanced posts of the Sardinian army at Raus and Authion, in the county of Nice, commanded by the general baron Colli and baron Dellera, and, after an engagement which lasted eight hours, without interruption, were repulsed on all sides, and driven into the vallies, with the loss of about 800 killed, and 1300 wounded, besides a number taken prisoners. The loss on the part of the Sardinians amounts to between 40 and 50 killed, and about 200 wounded.

Intelligence has been received here, that on the 21st ult. the Spanish fleet, consisting of 23 ships of the line, and 6 frigates, under the command of admiral Borgia, entered the Gulph of Palma, having taken one French frigate, and obliged another to run ashore on the island of St. Pietro.

OSTEND, *June* 16.

Intelligence has been received here, that the Dutch forces quartered at Menin, and a part of those at Ipres, had received orders to march, on the 11th instant, at midnight, in two columns, with a view to surround a body of French troops in the neighbourhood of Warwick; that the column under the command of the prince of Waldeck attacked one of the enemy's out-

teries, and were on the point of carrying it, when the prince was dangerously wounded in the head and thigh, and they were thrown into confusion and retreated. This corps, being soon after supposed by the arrival of the column from Ipres, under the command of prince Frederick of Orange, renewed the attack, and took possession of Verwick. The Dutch have lost on this occasion between 50 and 60 men killed, amongst whom are five officers. The loss on the part of the French is supposed to amount to 400 men killed, and upwards of 100 taken prisoners, besides several pieces of cannon.

The prince of Waldeck died yesterday of his wounds.

June 28. The Austrians have been unfortunately beaten at Arlon; they lost about 1500 men, their baggage and magazines. Letters from Paris mention, that the rebel army had been defeated by general Biron, with the loss of 7000 men, all their baggage and artillery. I do not vouch for the truth of this report, but I know that it comes through Paris. If Valenciennes be decently defended it may hold out a month longer. As yet the besiegers have not opened any battery nearer than 300 yards; but they talk of beginning another parrallel—a third. Some people report, that the king of Prussia's army on the Rhine is so reduced, that were it not for the Austrians who are with them, they would be obliged to abandon the neighbourhood of Mayence.

PARIS, *June* 17.

The late victory of Gaston seems decisive of the fate of the convention, and probably the present form of government itself. His army has been prodigiously increased by his late successes, for thousands now declare themselves, who were kept silent through fear. It is said that he is now at the head of 150,000 men, and that Angers and Rennes have fallen to his victorious arms.

Accounts from Tours confirm the capitulation of the citadel of Saumur in the morning of the 10th. The republican army, after its defeat, had divided itself into two parties—one of these under general Santerre had retreated to Tours.

General Menou is dead of the wounds he received before Saumur.

LONDON, *June* 29.

By letters from the Prussian head-quarters before Mentz, of the 19th, we learn, that the siege of that place has at length actually commenced, the trenches were opened on the night of the 16th:—3000 workmen were employed in them, covered by 8000 troops; but unfortunately, owing to the darkness of the night, one column of Austrians fired upon another, by which sixty men were killed on both sides, and the whole retreated in confusion. On the night of the 18th, however, the working in the trenches was renewed, and without any material interruption from the garrison.

The deputies of the national convention at Mentz, have requested leave of the allied armies to send a courier to Paris, with dispatches relative to a capitulation.

As soon as an account of the taking of Saumur reached Paris, the convention, as well as the populace were thrown into the greatest consternation. The former immediately decreed, that fifty pieces of cannon should be sent off post for Santerre's army. As these cannon, however, have to travel at least 300 miles, M. Gaston may probably meet them on his way to Paris.

The French complain much of treachery in their armies. The men, before fighting, had only two cartridges delivered them; one filled with bran and a leaden ball, the other with gun-powder and a cork bullet.

July 4. The accounts of Gaston's victory before Saumur are various and contradictory; but the capture of Saumur has been the only fruit of it. The artillery and men ordered from Paris to reinforce the troops against him, set out on the 16th. It is also said, that general Biron, with 12,000 picked men, has advanced so as to cover Nantes, and to hem in the insurgents on the only quarter in which they could have pushed their conquests with hopes of success.

The report of the French troops having evacuated Savoy is not confirmed. On the contrary, they are said to have surprised the important post of l'Aiguette and thus established a communication between Kellerman's army and that of Nice.

Orleans has undergone a long examination at Marseilles; his answers to which, contain complete denials of any counter-revolutionary intentions; but words and deeds always differ in France. The prince de Conti has delivered in a plain and unequivocal defence to all his accusations, by a statement of his retired and benevolent life.

Thomas Paine is now very narrowly watched by the usurpers of the executive authority in Paris. Since he has been disgraced in the convention, he planned his departure to America, and had supplied himself with a forged passport.

Dumourier was still at Ostend on Saturday last, anxiously awaiting his fate, the messengers he had dispatched to Brussels not having then returned.

Advices from Paris, dated the 26th ult. state that the new constitution was concluded that day, and decreed amidst the loudest applause.

July 5. A most unlucky event has happened to the Austrian family, as may be learned from the following article.

TREVES, June 16.

Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a detachment of 400 Frenchmen marched against the Austrian post at Faha, Sintz, and Keipling. In this latter place, at the distance of half a league from Faha, they took his imperial highness the arch-duke Joseph of Austria, with a picquet consisting of five dragoons, prisoners of war.

The article adds, that every effort was made to recover the arch-duke, but in vain. The French knew the value of their chief prisoner, and hastened with him to Saar-Louis.

July 7. The following is the most authentic accounts we could collect relative to general Dumourier's arrival at Ostend:—

The government of Brussels being informed that Dumourier would not be permitted to remain in England, sent an order to the bailiff of Ostend to watch the packet-boats, and not permit the general to land. This order not being generally known, Dumourier did land, and the emigrant legion de la Chartre being on garrison duty there, the guard conducted him in common with the other passengers to the guard-house to enrol his name. Dumourier wrote down a fictitious address, but being told that he was recognized, he inscribed his real name, and added as a title—*French officer*.

Dumourier's arrival soon got wind, and on walking from the guard-house he was very grossly insulted, and it was feared a riot would ensue. Sir William Erskine, as soon as he heard of what was passing, sent a picquet guard to rescue Dumourier, who was conducted to Sir William's house, where he dined; and a messenger was instantly dispatched to Brussels, to learn the final pleasure of the Austrian government. Dumourier wrote at the same time to the arch-duke Charles; and on Saturday morning an answer was returned, allowing Dumourier to proceed to Brussels, whither he set off on the same day at noon.

We understand, that Dumourier has engaged to remain quiet at some villa near Brussels, as a condition of being suffered to remain in the Austrian dominions.

Dumourier in a conversation with several English officers at Ostend, wisely perhaps, attributed the misfortunes of his country to the emigration of men of rank and influence, who by that means have afforded an opportunity to ambitious individuals to gratify their wicked purposes. He insists that Danton is the leading man in France, and that the monsters Marat and Robertspiere are his tools, who he will readily sacrifice, when he has no longer any occasion for them.

On the 23d ult. sailed from the Tagus a Portuguese squadron, consisting of six ships of the line, two frigates, three brigantines and a cutter.

Several captains of trading vessels from Bergen, in Norway, who arrived in the Sound on the 25th and 26th ult. bring intelligence, that two British ships had been carried into Bergen by a French privateer of twenty guns, which captured them on the coast of Norway. This privateer, with several others, sailed from the harbour of Dunkirk.

LETTER from gen. SANTERRE to the CONVENTION.

"We can no longer dissemble, Great calamities threaten the republic, for besides its innumerable enemies from within and without which surround us, we have a new one to contend with—that is, desertion. Assist us, citizens, to destroy this scourge by which we are desolated. The roads are covered by deserters from our armies. There exists numerous laws to hinder desertion; but no attention is paid to carry them into execution."

Every nerve is strained to get earl Howe's fleet to sea, and his lordship will shortly sail, with twenty-three sail of the line. It is confidently asserted the French have a superior fleet at sea.

The Phœnix, Sir Richard Strahan, has captured la Pauline, a French East-Indiaman, valued at three hundred thousand pounds, and brought her into Portsmouth.

The Swallow, captain Brooks, after twenty-six days passage from Gibraltar, is arrived at Falmouth, with dispatches from admiral Cosby. She brings the pleasing intelligence of his majesty's ship Egmont having re-taken a Spanish galleon, one of the richest ever taken; and captured the French frigate who took the galleon several days before. The French frigate is one of the new construction, mounts forty-two guns, quite new, and the galleon was the only prize she had taken.

NEW-YORK, *August* 24.

Port-au-Prince, June 30, 1793.

"COMMISSION NATIONALE CIVILE.

"WE, Stephen Polverel and Leger Felicite Santhonax, civil commissaries of the republic, delegated to the French windward islands in America, for restoring order and tranquillity.

"Whereas the traitor Galbaud, after having reduced the town of the Cape to ashes, has departed and carried with him several vessels of war belonging to the republic, together with many commercial vessels that were in the harbour, and which he means to deliver up to the English or Spaniards: And whereas, before leaving the coast he may again attempt to burn and lay waste several towns of the colony: To prevent all such further attempts, we prohibit all commandants of regular forces, and the national guards, all municipal officers, and all those to whom an armed force is confided, from suffering or permitting any of the said vessels, so armed, to enter any of the ports, bays or harbours, of the colony, or even to approach within cannon shot, neither under the pretence of necessity, the want of provisions or refreshments, or in fine, under any pretext whatever.

"We order the said commandants, municipal officers, depositories of the armed forces, and all our citizens in general, to employ every means in their power to repulse or destroy the said vessels.

"We declare all those who shall receive the said vessels, give them any assistance, or hold any correspondence with them, traitors to their country.

"We require the governor-general to cause the present order to be put into execution.

"Given at our camp in the General Quarter of Breda, 25th June, 1793, and second year of the republic.

"POLVEREL and SANTHONAX,
Civil Commissioners of the Republic.
"PIQUENARD, joint Secretary to the Civil Commissioners."

Extract of a letter from London, dated the 10th of June last, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"The news-papers, a few days since, informed us that d'Artois had visited our coasts, and made an offer from the "the bear of the north," of the bodies of fifty thousand men, to go against France, provided we would find money. Our court had, however, the wisdom to refuse the offer. To-day it is reported in town, and I have heard it on good authority, that Mr. Pitt is desirous of entering into a correspondence with the national convention, on the subject of a peace. He has made a motion to this effect in the council—and the king has opposed it; in consequence of which, it is said that Mr. Pitt is about laying down his credentials, and retiring from his situation. I wish this may prove true, as it may be the means of shortening the war, and bringing about an opening for trade.

"Accounts from several parts of the country say, that great numbers of the poor are out of employ; and that if it had not been for the contributions raised by the rich, they must inevitably have starved, or risen up in mobs, and taken by force what they could not earn by labour. The difficulties of credit, and the scarcity of cash, continue in spite of the scheme of exchequer-bills. Of the conquest of France, every day lessens the probability."

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 28.

Accounts from Martinique inform, that the negroes who were declared free, in order to induce them to take up arms against the aristocrats—now retain their arms to support their freedom, and will not labour as *slavery* and *hard work* being, to their comprehension, synonimous terms.

CHARLESTON, *August* 2.

On Tuesday evening last an affray happened between some French and British sailors, in which one of the latter was so badly wounded as to occasion his death on Thursday morning. It is to be lamented that the vigilance of the officers of the police and city guard extends not from the nature of such rencounters to the prevention of them. Private disputes always did and ever will produce public disorders.

By a gentleman from the frontier of Georgia, we are informed, that the Indians have been very quiet for these two months past, and that no person has been killed or plundered within that time.

BALTIMORE, *September* 2.

From a review of the latest accounts received by the Adriana, arrived at Philadelphia, we find that the French were still victorious in almost every skirmish which took place between them and the combined armies—That they had made prisoner of the emperor's brother, the arch-duke Charles, lately appointed governor of the Austrian Netherlands—He was surprised while reconnoitring, attended by only five officers and men, and that every effort was made to recover the arch-duke, but in vain; the French knew the value of their chief prisoner, and haltened with him to Saar-Louis.—That general Custine had arrived at Paris, in order to take his trial before the national convention, on a supposition of his having a design to betray the French army—That the Prussian army were almost exhausted by sickness, hunger and fatigue—That none of the fortresses on the frontiers of France had yet surrendered to the enemy—That the spirit of liberty still actuated the minds of a majority of the people—And that the nation were in expectation of surmounting all the difficulties and dangers that surrounded them, before the close of the present campaign—That the brave captain Mullon, late of the Cleopatra, who so gallantly fought the Nymph, has left a wife and eight small children in France.

By the ship Andrew, captain Makins, arrived at Philadelphia from L'Orient, which place he left on the 3d of July, we learn, that two severe battles had been fought between the army of the republic, under general Biron, and that of the insurgents near Nantes, in which the latter were beaten and totally routed, with the loss of 7000 in the first action, and 11,000 in the last.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 5.

A correspondent is informed, that Mrs. Solomon's benefit is intended for Friday evening, when the humourous comedy of The BEAUX STRATAGEM is to be performed, and when it is anticipated, a discerning and liberal public will evince by their munificence, that a chaste expression, an assiduous endeavour to attain perfection, and an earnest desire to give satisfaction, are the best sureties of public favour. These qualities, always displayed in Mrs. Solomon, aided by the great merit of the pieces to be performed, cannot fail to ensure a full and respectable audience.

"On Sunday morning, the 1st of September, died, after an illness of three days, aged fourteen, HORATIO CLARK, eldest son of Mr. JOSEPH CLARK, architect, who, to a liberal education, added a sincerity of heart, and an openness of manners, that rendered him dear to his relatives and acquaintance, who can only lament a youth that bid so fair——

"The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
"Puzzl'd in mazes, and perplex'd with windings,
"Our understanding traces them in vain,
"Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search."

New York, 14th August, 1793.
17th year of the Republic.

Citizen GENET, minister plenipotentiary from the French republic, to general WASHINGTON, president of the United States:—

SIR,

INTRUSTED in this part of the world with the interests and rights of the French people, as you are with those of the citizens of America, I have sworn to my country, and imposed it as a sacred duty on myself, never to permit private considerations, or other motives foreign from the general weal, to impede me in what I conceived the line of my duty. My conduct has accordingly been marked with all the energy and frankness which ever characterise a true republican. To you, alone, through the secretary of state, have I complained of the principles you have adopted, and remonstrated against decisions which have resulted therefrom. To you, alone, have I declared that the federal government, far from manifesting any regard for our generous conduct towards this country, for the new advantages which we were offering to her commerce, or for the reiterated demonstrations of our real and disinterested friendships, were sacrificing our interests to those of our enemies, by their interpretation of the treaties which exist between us. To you have I represented, without reserve, that this conduct did not appear to correspond with the views of the people of America, with their desire to observe with fidelity their public engagements, or with their affectionate regard for the cause of liberty, upon which their very existence and prosperity depend. Certain decisions of your tribunals and verdicts of your juries, added to the sentiments of your fellow-citizens publicly expressed, might permit me without a crime to draw this inference.

Nevertheless, certain persons, actuated by views which time will develope, despairing to attack my principles, have descended to personal abuse, in hopes of withdrawing from me that esteem which the public feel and avow for the representative of the French republic. They publish, with great warmth, that I have insulted you, and that I have threatened you with an appeal to the people, as if you would permit any one with impunity to treat you with disrespect, or as if the slightest hint of an appeal, which a magistrate, deserving of his high office, should ardently desire, was to you the greatest offence I could offer.

It is become necessary, Sir, to dissipate these dark calumnies by truth and publicity.—I dare, therefore, to expect from your candour and probity an explicit declaration, that "I have never intimated to you an intention of appealing to the people; that it is not true that a difference in political sentiments has ever betrayed me to forget what was due to your character, or to the exalted reputation you had acquired by humbling a tyrant against whom you fought in the cause of liberty."

A publication of your answer will be the only reply, which shall be given to those party-men, who never fail to confound the individual with affairs of state, which they too often make use of as a pretext for their zeal, and a reason for dastardly appearing under anonymous signatures.

As to myself, I have always openly declared what I thought, and signed what I had written; and if others have supposed they could advance my views, by newspaper publications and paragraphs, they are much deceived—A good cause needs no advocate—Time and truth will make it triumph, in spite of its implacable enemies and the present cold indifference of some who were its ancient friends.

I have the honour, &c.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ANSWER.

Philadelphia, August 16, 1793.

SIR,

The president of the United States has received the letter, which you addressed to him from New-York, on the 13th instant, and I am desired to observe to you, that it is not the established course, for the diplomatic characters, residing here, to have any direct correspondence with him—The secretary of state is the organ through which their communications should pass.

The president does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty for him to hear evidence against a declaration which, whether made to him or others, is perhaps immaterial; he therefore declines interfering in the case.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Sir, your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the
Republic of France.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, by sundry inhabitants of the county of Queen-Anne's, to obtain an act for streightening, amending and repairing the causeway at Kent Narrows, in said county.

August 22, 1793.

Office of Grand Lodge of Masons, August, 5793.

THE officers of the different Lodges, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, are requested to attend the half yearly communication, which is to be held at Easton, on Thursday the 12th of September, A. L. 5793, at nine o'clock, A. M.

By order of the
R. W. G. M.
CHA. GARDINER, G. Sec.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* from Anne-Arundel county court directed to Martha Howard, executrix of Benjamin Howard, will be offered to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the 13th of September, at 12 o'clock,

PART of a tract of LAND called LUGGOX, containing one hundred and twenty-two and an half acres of land, more or less, taken by the late Benjamin Howard, then sheriff of this county, and as the property of JOSHUA WARFIELD, jun. and to be sold to satisfy a debt due to Richard Ridgely, executor of Greenbury Ridgely.

H. HALL, agent for
MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

September 3, 1793.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass an act correcting a mistake in a certificate of a tract of land called ADDITION TO OLD SCOTLAND, being part of the reserve of Calverton Manor, which certificate was made out and returned in the name of Zachariah Johnson, on the 20th of January, 1787, by John Hanson, jun. surveyor of the reserves in Charles county.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Charles county, August 30, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

SAMUEL CHEW, of John.

Anne-Arundel county, August 31, 1793.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts, and having a very large family of children to maintain, gives this public notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for the benefit of an insolvent act in his favour, upon surrendering up all his property to his creditors.

JOSEPH WEST PLUMMER.

Frederick county, August 23, 1793.

AGREEABLY to the CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the seventh day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 2d day of this instant, a certain CHARLES BUTLER, and says that he belongs to NATHANIEL SIMSON, of Harrisburg, in the state of Pennsylvania; said BUTLER says that he is entitled to his freedom, but having nothing to shew to make it appear, hath been committed to gaol. His master, if any, is hereby requested to take him away, pay his fees and other expences, or he will be sold in two months from the above date, according to law, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

August 17th, 1793.

City of Washington, August 2, 1793.

THE commissioners will meet at their office, on the 1st of September next. During their absence, attendance will be given at their office for making divisions of lots in Carrollsburg and Hamburg, subject to their confirmation when they meet.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are *earnestly requested* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorised to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent
and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

F. GREEN.

Annapolis.

By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, to me directed, from Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Thursday the 12th of September next,

PART of a TRACT of LAND, called *William's Choice*, containing forty acres, more or less, taken as the property of EZEKIEL WATERS, and sold to satisfy a debt due Elijah Gaither, for the use of Gabriel Duvall.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

August 20th, 1793.

Pursuant to the direction of the last will and testament of Mr. JAMES M'CENEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of September next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,

ALL that valuable TRACT of LAND, whereon the deceased lived, being PART of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, situated between this place and Mount-Pleasant ferry, containing about 261 acres, and whereon are the following improvements, a comfortable dwelling, kitchen, convenient out houses, with an excellent orchard and fruits of all kinds. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

JACOB M'CENEY,
ZACHARIAH M'CENEY,
JOSEPH M'CENEY,
BENJAMIN M'CENEY.

Pig-Point, 20th August, 1793.

THE

Annapolis Races

Will commence on the second TUESDAY in OCTOBER next.

THE situation in which I am placed by REZIN HAMMOND, compels me to give this notice that I shall apply, by petition, to the next general assembly of Maryland, to be released from all my debts.

ELIJAH GAITHER.

August 12th, 1793.

Public Sale, for Cash.

On THURSDAY the 12th of September next, at eleven o'clock, will be a SALE, by virtue of an order of the orphan's court, of Anne-Arundel county, at the late dwelling plantation of EDMUND JENINGS, in the Fork of Patuxent, in the county aforesaid,

ONE NEGRO MAN, TWO WOMEN and THREE CHILDREN, one HORSE and one COW and CALF, some TOBACCO in parcels, and several other articles belonging to the estate of the said Edmund Jenings, deceased.

EDMUND JENINGS, Executor.

August 16, 1793.

Will be SOLD, on WEDNESDAY the eighteenth of September next, at Indian town, in Charles county, so much of the personal estate of the late GEORGE HUTCHESON, of said county, as will suffice his debts,

CONSISTING of likely country born SLAVES, MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN; HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and STOCK of all kinds. The sale to be for *Ready Money*, at which it is requested of all those who have claims against said estate, to attend with their accounts legally authenticated. If the proposed day of sale should be unfair, it will be held on the first fair day.

THOMAS A. DYSON, administrator,
de bonis non, on the estate of
GEORGE HUTCHESON.

Indian-Town, 5th August, 1793.

By virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas* from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be OFFERED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Wednesday the 11th of September, at 12 o'clock,

PART of two tracts of LAND, the one called BROWSLEY HALL, and the other called WHITE PLAINS, containing about one hundred acres, more or less; taken as the property of THOMAS LANE, and sold to satisfy debts due David Steuart.

By virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas* from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 13th day of September, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

TWO tracts of LAND, adjoining, with the improvements thereon, the one called FLUSHING, and the other DEEP CREEK, situated on the north side of Severn river, about four miles from Annapolis; taken as the property of JOHN STEUART, and sold to satisfy a debt due Dr. James Steuart, as assignee of the State of Maryland. And on the day following, at the Sheriff's Office, ONE NEGRO MAN; taken as the property of MARGARET, JOHN and RICHARD SAPPINGTON, administrators of Richard Sappington, and sold to satisfy a debt due to William French, and others.

And on the 20th will be SOLD, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a new three story brick dwelling HOUSE, and a small piece of ground adjoining; taken as the property of HENRY STEELL, and sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

July 31, 1793.

TAKEN up and committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro fellow who says his name is JOE, and that he is the property of FREDERICK FULE, in the commonwealth of Virginia; he appears to be about twenty years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and has a large scar on his right wrist; his cloathing an osnabrig shirt and trousers. His master is requested to come, pay his fees, and take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

JAMES SIMMS, Sheriff of
Charles county.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

Church-ſtreet,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Paul Richards, directly oppoſite the Printing-Office, where he executes his buſineſs with care and punctuality.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has received ſince his commencement in buſineſs, and hopes, from his unremitting attention and aſſiduity, to merit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. All kinds of ſilver work executed in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and upon reaſonable terms.——The higheſt price given for old ſilver.

Annapolis, 30th July, 1793. 6X

Lands for Sale.

I ſhall expoſe to ſale, on Saturday the 31ſt day of Auguſt next, (if fair, if not on Monday the 2d day of September next) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Webſter's tavern, in Baltimore county, about thirteen miles from Baltimore-town, the following property, to wit:

TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED and SIXTEEN acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17, formerly the property of the NOTTINGHAM COMPANY, purchaſed by Meſſ. Stephen Steward, and Co. and from which purchaſe they have been releaſed.

Six hundred and ninety-eight acres of LAND, formerly the property of ditto, purchaſed by Mr. Henry Howard, and from which he hath been releaſed.

One eighth part of the NOTTINGHAM FORGES, formerly the property of ditto, purchaſed by Mr. Elam Bailey, and from which he hath been releaſed.

Two hundred and forty-four and an half acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 67 and 85, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchaſed by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which he hath been releaſed.

One hundred and thirty-one and an half acres of LAND, contained in lot No. 27, purchaſed by Mr. John M'Lure, formerly the property of ditto, and from which he hath been releaſed.

N. B. The whole of the above property lies but a ſhort diſtance from Baltimore-town.

One hundred and ſixty-eight acres of LAND, being part of the reſerves in Baltimore county, formerly the property of HENRY HARFORD, Eſq; purchaſed by William Sinclair, and from which he hath been releaſed.

And on Tueſday the 3d day of September next, (if fair, if not on the firſt fair day) at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, I ſhall expoſe to ſale, that valuable property, the wharf and warehouſes on Fell's Point, formerly the property of the Meſſieurs CHRISTIES, originally purchaſed by capt. Charles Wells, and capt. Aquila Johns, and from which they were releaſed, and lately ſold to Richard Alexander Contee, Eſq; who has neglected to comply with the terms of the ſale by not bonding to the ſtate of Maryland as required.

And on Thurſday the 19th day of September next, (if fair, if not on the firſt fair day) at Mr. Mann's, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, I ſhall expoſe to ſale the following property, to wit:

Three hundred and eighty-eight and a quarter acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about eighteen miles from the city of Annapolis, called BILLINGHAM, but commonly known by the name of The HOMONY POT, lately the property of ROBERT SMITH, Eſq; and two hundred and ninety acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 39, 75 and 76, being part of Anne-Arundel county Manor, and about the ſame diſtance from Annapolis; two of thoſe lots adjoin on Patuxent river.

It is thought needleſs to give a more particular deſcription of the above property, as all perſons deſirous of purchaſing will view it before the day of ſale.

The whole of the above property will be ſold on a credit of four years, from the firſt day of December laſt, one fourth payable on the firſt day of December next, and ſo on annually, in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in ſpecie, or depreciation or other liquidated ſtate certificates, or in ſtock under the act of congreſs, bearing an immediate intereſt of ſix per cent. and the remaining one third in ſpecie, or in ſtock created under the ſaid act, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and intereſt on the whole, in ſpecie only, on the firſt day of December, annually. Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required of the purchaſers.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, 26th July, 1793. 6

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we the ſubſcribers, whoſe names are underwritten, do intend to apply to the court of Montgomery county at the next November term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following tracts of land, ſituate in the ſaid county of Montgomery, to wit: PARTNERSHIP, The ADDITION to PARTNERSHIP, AIX LA CHAPELLE, The DROUGHT, and The JOHN and ANNE, according to the act of the general aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL,
CLEMENT HILL,
THOMAS OWEN WILLIAMS.

July 28, 1793.

SCHEME,

OF

WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c.

LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,		793	10 0
2,	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, moſtly wood, lying and adjoining the water, about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,		320	0 0
3,	1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,		200	0 0
4,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto,		100	0 0
5,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto,		100	0 0
6,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto,		100	0 0
7,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto,		100	0 0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars each,		37	10 0
	21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,		63	0 0
	145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch ſnuff at 4s. per pound in, bottles,		435	0 0
	Firſt drawn blank,		1	0 0
173 Prizes.		£.	2250	0 0
577 Blanks.				
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,		£.	2250	0 0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joſeph Wilkinſon, William Grahame, Peter Emmerſon, Charles Williamſon, John Cheſley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the eſtimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be ſeen with each of the managers. The caſh prizes to be paid on demand; the ſnuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or tranſfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to thoſe who pay the caſh before the day of drawing. The lottery is purpoſed to be drawn on the third Tueſday in June next, if the tickets are all ſold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a liſt of the fortunate numbers publiſhed immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the ſubſcriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792. 17

John Randall,

Has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has juſt opened,

A General Aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

Which he will ſell cheap

For Caſh, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Cuſtomers. 17

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the ſeventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk
to the commiſſioners.

Extract of an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Waſhington."

"*Be it enacted*, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid territory which lies within this ſtate, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this ſtate; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to, and inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this ſtate: *Provided*, That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

THE debtors to Meſſ. TARCOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Meſſ. CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are once more requeſted to make payment in the courſe of this ſummer, as ſuits will be commenced againſt all delinquents immediately thereafter.

JESSE DOWERS.

Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland, upon application to the ſubſcriber, at the Treaſury Office, may be ſupplied with the ſeveral ſpecies of ſtock, certificates, &c. which are receivable in payment of their debts, upon reaſonable terms. The ſaid ſubſcriber will purchaſe and diſpoſe of all or any kind of ſtock, certificates, &c. at ſuitable prices.

THOMAS MUNROE. 4

WANTED to HIRE,

In a ſmall family,

A WOMAN SERVANT, one who underſtands COOKING and WASHING, and whoſe character is otherwiſe unexceptionable. Further information may be had at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1793. 4

I WILL hire my SCHOONER to a careful induſtrious man, on ſhares; ſhe carries 1200 buſhels of wheat, or about fourteen cord of wood. There are about ſixty cord of wood lying at a good landing on my plantation, which any perſon hiring the ſchooner may have at a moderate price.

JAMES CARROLL.

Haylands, 10th July, 1793.

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY

For the purpoſe of diſpoſing of valuable property in the diſtrict of COLUMBIA, conſiſting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promiſing young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the weſtern extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potowmack and city of Waſhington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Waſhington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the weſt by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this ſtream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building ſtone. On this lot are two beautiful ſituations for houſes.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a houſe in a country ſeat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Waſhington, and are all advantageous and beautiful ſituations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £.20 per acre		2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.		1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.		780	0 0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,		910	0 0
	1 prize in caſh,		100	0 0
	1 ditto,		50	0 0
	1 ditto,		46	0 0
647	ditto, of 40s. each,		1294	0 0
		£.	7000	

667 Prizes.
3333 Blanks.

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidſon, Eſquires, George-Town. George Walker, Eſquire, city of Waſhington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidſon, Eſquires, Annapolis.

This ſcheme contains ſeveral very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Waſhington, whoſe increaſe in value will keep pace with the growth of the riſing empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the ſmall ſum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country ſeat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now poſſeſſing an extenſive commerce.

The ſubſcriber propoſes drawing this Lottery in City of Waſhington, on the 9th September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are all ſold, which he flatters himſelf will be the caſe from his preſent proſpects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the caſh prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a liſt of the fortunate numbers will be immediately publiſhed. The crop now on the lots is reſerved to the ſubſcriber. A plot of the lots may be ſeen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidſon, Eſquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER. 54X

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.